

here and for what Univision doubtless will do to publicize this meeting to the Hispanic world in America. As you know, I'm very close to Henry Cisneros, and I think that the American people should know that next to the Vice President, the two people most responsible for everything we've done in this community development area over the last 6 years are the present HUD Secretary, Andrew Cuomo, and his predecessor, Henry Cisneros. So this is, indeed, something to celebrate.

So the only thing I want to say is when you start building that building down here, hire some of these folks and make sure it's a good deal. Thank you very much. Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:55 p.m. in the La Canasta Mexican Food Products factory. In his remarks, he referred to civil rights leader Jesse Jackson; Arizona State Attorney General Janet Napolitano; Oregon State Treasurer Jim Hill, president, National Association of State Treasurers; Leo Guzman, president, Guzman & Co.; Marianna Spraggins, senior managing director, Smith Whiley & Co.; Gene Humphrey, president and chief executive officer, Enron Economic Development Corp.; Steven Burd, chairman, president, and chief executive officer, Safeway Inc.; John C. Corella, president, Corella Companies; Myrna Sonora, vice president and general manager, Univision 33/KTVW; Michael Welborn, chairman and chief executive officer, Bank One Arizona; Andrew Gordon, president, Arizona Multibank Community Development Corp.; Frank Ballasteros, chief administrative officer, MICRO; Leonard Moreno, president, Moreno Welding, Inc.; Yolanda Kaizer, president, Builder's Book Depot; Josie Ippolito, president, La Canasta Mexican Food Products, Inc.; and former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Henry G. Cisneros, president and chief operating officer, Univision Communications, Inc.

Statement on the Sierra Leone Peace Agreement

July 7, 1999

On behalf of all Americans, I congratulate President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah and Revolutionary United Front leader Foday Sankoh on the signing of a peace agreement today in Lome, Togo. The agreement offers the hope of ending nearly 8 years of terrible con-

flict in Sierra Leone and bringing peace and a brighter future for its people.

I thank President Eyadema and the Government of Togo for hosting the peace talks, and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the U.N., and my Special Envoy, Reverend Jesse Jackson, for providing critical support to the peace process. Neighboring countries also provided refuge to hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leoneans who fled the conflict and atrocities in their country. Their willingness to open their arms to those in need is an example that inspires us all.

We are committed to working with ECOWAS, the U.N., and the OAU to ensure appropriate support for implementing the agreement and beginning reconciliation efforts. We will work with the people of Sierra Leone and the international community to support the safe return of more than one million refugees and internally displaced people and the reconstruction of the country.

Proclamation 7208—To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From Imports of Lamb Meat

July 7, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On April 5, 1999, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) transmitted to the President a unanimous affirmative determination in its investigation under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Trade Act") (19 U.S.C. 2252), with respect to imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat, provided for in heading 0204 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Under section 202 of the Trade Act, the USITC determined that such lamb meat is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article. Further, the USITC, pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the

“NAFTA Implementation Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3371(a)), made negative findings with respect to imports of lamb meat from Canada and Mexico. The USITC also transmitted to the President its recommendation made pursuant to section 202(e) of the Trade Act with respect to the action that would address the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

2. Pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, I have determined to implement action of a type described in section 203(a)(3). However, pursuant to section 312(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3372(a)), I have determined that imports from Canada and Mexico, considered individually, do not account for a substantial share of total imports and do not contribute importantly to the threat of serious injury found by the USITC. Accordingly, pursuant to section 312(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3372(b)), I have excluded lamb meat the product of Canada or Mexico from the action I am taking under section 203 of the Trade Act.

3. Such action shall take the form of a tariff-rate quota on imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat, provided for in HTS subheadings 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, and 0204.43.20, imposed for a period of 3 years plus 1 day, with annual increases in the within-quota quantities in the second and third years, as provided for in the annex to this proclamation.

4. Except for products of Canada, Mexico, Israel, beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) and the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA), and other developing countries that have accounted for a minor share of lamb meat imports, which shall all be excluded from this restriction, such tariff-rate quota shall apply to imports of lamb meat from all other countries and the in-quota quantity in each year shall be allocated among such countries. Pursuant to section 203(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1)(A)), I have further determined

that these actions will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs.

5. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to establish a tariff-rate quota on imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat classified in HTS subheadings 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, and 0204.43.20, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided in the annex to this proclamation.

(2) Such imported lamb meat that is the product of Canada, Mexico, Israel, and of beneficiary countries under the CBERA and the ATPA, and of developing countries listed in general note 4(a) to the HTS, shall be excluded from the tariff-rate quota established by this proclamation, and such imports shall not be counted toward the tariff-rate quota limits that trigger the over-quota rates of duty.

(3) In the event that a quota quantity established by this proclamation and allocated to a country or to “other countries” is significantly underutilized, the United States Trade Representative is authorized to reallocate all or part of the unfilled portion of such quota quantity to any other country or countries and, upon publication of notice in the *Federal Register*, to modify the HTS provisions created by the annex to this proclamation to reflect any such reallocation.

(4) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(5) The modifications to the HTS made by this proclamation, including the annex hereto, shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. e.d.t. on July 22, 1999, and shall continue in effect as provided in the annex to this proclamation, unless such actions are earlier expressly modified or terminated.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:48 a.m., July 8, 1999]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on July 9.

Memorandum on Imports of Lamb Meat

July 7, 1999

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the United States Trade Representative, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the National Economic Council

Subject: Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Lamb Meat

On April 5, 1999, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) submitted a report to me that contained: (1) a determination pursuant to section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Trade Act"), that imports of lamb meat are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of threat of serious injury to the domestic lamb meat industry; and (2) negative findings made pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implemen-

tation Act (the "NAFTA Implementation Act") with respect to imports of lamb meat from Canada and Mexico.

After considering all relevant aspects of the investigation, including the factors set forth in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, I have implemented actions of a type described in section 203(a)(3). I have determined that the most appropriate action is a tariff-rate quota on imports of lamb meat with an increase in currently scheduled rates of duties for imports within and above the tariff-rate quota level. I have proclaimed such action for a period of 3 years and 1 day in order to facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

Specifically, I have established a tariff-rate quota for lamb meat in an amount equal to 31,851,151 kg. in the first year (July 22, 1999, through July 21, 2000), an amount that is equal to imports of lamb meat during calendar year 1998. The tariff-rate quota amount will increase by 875,342 kg. annually in the second and third years of relief. I have also established individual country allocations for product imported from Australia, New Zealand, and an "other country" category within the tariff-rate quota, which reflect the actual shares of each country in calendar year 1998. I have established increased rates of duty for imports within the tariff-rate quota amount: namely 9 percent ad valorem for imports in the first year of relief; 6 percent ad valorem for imports in the second year; and 3 percent ad valorem for imports in the third year. I have established increased rates of duty for imports above the tariff-rate quota levels: namely, 40 percent ad valorem in the first year of relief, 32 percent ad valorem in the second year, and 24 percent ad valorem in the third year.

I have also determined that implementation of adjustment assistance measures based on authorized programs of the Department of Agriculture will facilitate efforts by the domestic lamb meat industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition. In this regard, I instruct the United States Trade Representative (the USTR), the Secretary of Agriculture (the Secretary), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Director of the National Economic Council,